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ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

It will be the earnest endeavor of The Review never intentionally to wound the feelings of anyone. Should an erroneous statement appear in the columns of this paper, call our attention to it, and if an error, due to oversight, will be made and ample justice cheerfully accorded.

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AMERICAN MINING CONGRESS.

Mining men representing the safety and welfare of more than two and one-half million workers and a yearly output of two billions of dollars, will gather in Philadelphia the latter part of October to attend the sixteenth annual convention of the American Mining Congress to discuss mining problems and to witness the first national display of mining machinery ever held in this country.

In view of the rapid strides being made by the mining industry and the almost revolutionary changes in behalf of greater safety for the men, it is believed that this will be the greatest national rally ever held by any industry. With the changes have come problems of far reaching importance which will be discussed by men of country-wide prominence.

The safety feature will undoubtedly occupy a large place in both the convention and the mining show or exposition. The desire of the operators and mining men generally to better safeguard their men who work in the dark underground passages has led to a multitude of safety devices and this will be the opportunity for the mining man to decide for himself what is most efficient and best adapted to his work.

The West, which is very much interested in the conservation of human life in the mines will be largely represented at the convention and mining show. Members of the congress and other interested men are now arranging for three special transcontinental trains that will bring them in safety and comfort from the Pacific coast to Philadelphia. One of these trains is to start from Los Angeles, another from San Francisco, and the third from Seattle, Wash. These trains will pick up mining men from all the important camps in the West. The iron and copper men of Minnesota and Michigan are also planning a special train to the convention and it is expected that at least two trains will be made up at Chicago. The Illinois men are hoping to obtain authority from the state to take with them one of the mine rescue cars of the state, fully equipped with rescue and first-aid apparatus and a crew of trained men.

The great coal companies of Pennsylvania are now making arrangements for a number of their rescue cars to be on exhibition in Philadelphia. The exposition authorities have completed plans for a working coal mine in the basement of Horticultural hall, in which the mining show is to be held, and in one part of the mine there will be a realistic demonstration of the work of the rescuers from the coal companies and the United States Bureau of Mines. Two or three of the biggest coal companies in Pennsylvania, that have developed the "Safety First" movements will show their methods in moving pictures. Different phases of this work will also be shown by the Bureau of Mines.

The meeting of the best known and most progressive mining men in the world at this Philadelphia convention for the interchange of ideas and for better cooperative efforts promises to mark a new era for the industry," said James V. Galbreath, secretary of the American Mining Congress. "The Mining Show in itself, will give every progressive operator in the country to view the latest in machinery and life-saving appliances. Best of all there

will be an educational uplift for both the mining man and the public. The mining industry believes that publicity is educational. The mining industry in the past has been the victim of misunderstanding and ignorance. As a result of all this, serious problems have arisen and we are going to attempt to solve some of them at this great national rally. Because of this general misunderstanding, the burden of taxation upon the mining industry in recent years has been so largely increased in many states that the mining enterprises have ceased operation. In others an undue handicap has been placed upon competition with states operating under less burdensome conditions; and in other states a double system of taxation is required—first upon the total value of the property, and second, upon the output. A careful discussion of this subject will be presented at the convention and after a thorough discussion, it is hoped that the convention will agree upon a general theory upon which a proper system of taxation shall be based."

THE PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION.

Of the great expositions that have been held in the United States none has had a greater occasion than that which is to be held in San Francisco in 1915. The celebration of a wonderful engineering achievement is of more practical interest than the commemoration of an anniversary. Broad economic results which it would be difficult to predict in detail are certain to follow the completion of the epochal work which will connect the two oceans at Panama. Such harbor frontage as the Pacific coast possesses will face a flow of eastern commerce which it has been impossible to receive under the old conditions. The canal's effect upon the distribution of trade, upon the interchange of productive forces and upon the drift of population can only be generalized, but results of this kind are beyond dispute. It is, therefore, the best pretext imaginable for the holding of one of those expositions of arts and manufactures which from time to time have illustrated the progress of the United States. It is, moreover, probable that the exposition of 1915 will celebrate a condition of industrial activity throughout the country, if we may judge by the tendencies of the present time, and it is accordingly of peculiar value to the West. A great exposition is essentially an advertisement—an advertisement of epic character. Epics in these days are not written in verse, but in the rhythms of action. The West has a story and development of its own which can profitably be advertised, and we prefer to think of the Panama exposition as an event of western American flavor than as a cosmopolitan affair.—Mining Science.

INTOXICATED, BUT NOT DRUNK.

When the night clerk of a bathing establishment was asked in court if a certain patron of the place was drunk while there, he responded: "Not drunk, but intoxicated." Asked to define the difference, he said: "When a man cannot navigate he is drunk. When able to look out for himself, though under the influence of liquor, he is intoxicated." In reply to a further question, he added: "Sobriety can be distinguished only by the breath."



These definitions coming from an expert in facts rather than in language merit attention. They will help lexicographers to define words and sociologists to understand conditions. Incidentally, they will be of use to wives that wish to study their husbands sympathetically.

Some folks have believed that ignorant men get drunk and cultured men intoxicated, but that is an error. As long ago as the eighteenth century Cowper told of a goodly company who were "all learned and all drunk." George Colman, too, marked the distinction in his verse, "Mynheer Vandunk, though he never was drunk, slipped brandy and water gaily." It is evident Vandunk was never beyond intoxication.

One of the definitions given of drunkenness by the dictionaries is "saturation" while "elation" is given as one of the meanings of intoxication. This corresponds fairly well with the broth-house authority. To be drunk is to be "soused." To be intoxicated is to have but "a jar on." With the one you stand, with the other you fall. What solution could be simpler?

STATE TAX RATE.

For 1912 the property of Arizona was valued for assessment at 146,000,000. On that valuation the state tax rate was 90 cents on the hundred dollars. For this year the total valuation of the state, as fixed by the assessors and equalizing boards amounts to \$375,000,000. The state tax rate is now fixed at 49½ cents on the one hundred dollars, more than half the rate of last year, notwithstanding the assessed value has been nearly trebled. This tells the story of the extravagance that has been indulged in by those who have provided the state government, after having made the most solemn pledges to practice economy in this work.

As a result of the creation of commissions, boards, inspectors of about everything man or company undertakes to do in Arizona it will require more than two million dollars to defray the expense of the state during the next year. The state treasury is today empty and warrants issued for current expenses are being registered and must draw interest until taxes are collected to meet them. While the state has been put on the most extravagant basis the county governments have been showing a commendable effect to reduce expenses and in this county the officers in charge of the county government have succeeded so well that the county tax rate has been kept down in proportion to the increase of assessed value. The county rate last year was \$1.45; this year it is 55 cents. Last year the assessed valuation was \$50,000,000; this year the county assessed value is \$87,000,000. According to this ratio the state tax

rate should not have exceeded 29 cents and would not had there been economy in the formation of the state government and in its administration. In the state auditor's office is an invoice of goods purchased in Globe for the prison road camp in Gila county showing that \$4 and \$5 was paid for shoes and \$3.50 for hats for prisoners held on the road work. With such extravagance no wonder it requires a high state tax rate.

MUST BE DISAPPOINTING

The absolute quietude prevailing in Mexico, following the arrival of Gov. John Lind, personal representative of President Wilson, in the city of Mexico, must be very disappointing to the Jingoos hovering around Washington trying to stir up a feeling in congress favorable to intervention by this country. Now the president is intimating that it would be well for the lobby investigating committee to insert a probe and make an attempt to discover who and what is behind the effort to make sentiment which would favor war or intervention, and both are synonymous terms as far as describing the condition which would be encountered should United States troops cross the Mexican border.

The full purpose of the mission of Gov. Lind has not yet been given out by the administration and may not be for several days yet, but President Wilson and Secretary Bryan seem to be well pleased with the progress being made and intimating that it is better than had been expected.

It is not unlikely that the policy of President Wilson is receiving approval from some of the European powers and that this feature is causing delay in more definite statements concerning the program than has been given out. It is believed in Washington now that there is little or no danger of any more serious complications in the Mexico situation than have already been met and surmounted.

In Mexico there is noticeable inactivity so far as any fighting is concerned and this is well, as such a state will be conducive thought by the Mexican people.

Such a condition at Washington and in Mexico must be disappointing to the Jingoos.

The promoters of the Panama-Pacific Exposition to be held in San Francisco were fortunate in securing the agreement of Captain John C. Greenway, of Arizona and the Warren district, to serve on the advisory committee that will have charge of the mining exhibit at this exhibition. Arizona is also fortunate in this selection as it means that this state will have a man at the head of the work of preparing an exhibit for the San Francisco exposition who will be able to

bring the effort of other prominent mining men into this important work. Whatever is done by the people of the state towards the promotion of a general exhibit of the industries of Arizona the mining exhibit from this state should be made one fully equal in perfectness and scope with this greatest industry of Arizona which exceeds any other state in the union.

Captain Greenway is a very busy man and will not be able to devote a great deal of his time to this work, but if he has the co-operation of those prominent in the mining industry, an organization can be easily organized for placing Arizona at the head of the mining industry at San Francisco, a place to which it is entitled because of the production here of the precious metals.

Senator A. A. Worsley of Pima county, is announced to lecture in the opera house in this city today. Senator Worsley has been mentioned many times recently as a candidate for governor, but whether he will take the opportunity of his present visit to Bisbee to announce his candidacy is not known. Senator Worsley ranks as a radical progressive away above any other man who has gained prominence during the formation of the new state government.

Worsley was considered a socialist before the democrats took up the prominent socialist doctrine and labeled them as the progressive democratic policies in the state. He was fighting for all these progressive measures when other democrats in Arizona, now loud-mouthed and vociferous in declaring their progressiveism were content and satisfied in the ranks of the old political machinists. Worsley is responsible for the constitutional amendment that provides for the state engaging in industrial pursuits and, many other extreme radical measures in the constitution and on the statutes of the state. During the legislature he was the friend of the Hunt administration until the governor balked at the attempt to take from him the power to arbitrarily override the criminal laws of the state firing death as the extreme penalty for murder, then Worsley, after trying to reason the matter with the executive took a bold stand against Hunt's policy and in a speech in the senate made the clearest statement of the situation of all those who spoke against the governor and voted to override his veto. Worsley declared that the question was not one of whether capital punishment should be abolished, but was whether or not the law on the statute book should be obeyed and executed until such time as the people voted it.

Recently there has been unusual activity among the big mining industries of the country in the work of providing greater safety for their employees. While this idea of "safety first" originated with the railroads it is by no means confined to railroads now, but especially is the importance of the work now fully realized by the mining industry. This week the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining company has been distributing among its employees a pamphlet containing rules for promoting greater safety, covering every part of the work done in the Warren district. A good portion of the pamphlet is devoted to cautioning the men to be careful in the performance of work and in this the men employed may provide safety for themselves, as many of the accidents on railroads, in mines and in other industrial pursuits may be laid to some negligence on the part of someone.

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The Say of Other Editors

THE TAMMANY TAIN.

(New York World.) William Sulzer is the only Tammany Governor New York has had in more than forty years. New York's experience with him ought to prevent the election of another Tammany Governor in the next forty years.

For two decades Sulzer had the reputation of being one of the cleanest and most upright members of Tammany Hall. If he represents the best that is in Tammany, what must the rest of the crew be?

Thanks to their own stupidity and indifference and fealty, the democrats of New York have allowed Murphy to nominate two governors for them. Discompletely destroyed himself by his subservience to a corrupt organization that the Boss dared not renounce him. Sulzer so clumsily concealed his own corruption that when he endeavored to assert his independence of Murphy the Boss had no difficulty in destroying him.

Together, the records of these two Murphy-made governors form one of the most ghastly chapters in the history of New York. In the face of this record Murphy is again asking for control of the government of New York City as well as the government of New York State.

If the voters of this city and state have not learned in the light of these latest revelations that the Tammany taint is fatal, they can never learn it. If they continue to sustain Tammanyism, then the worst government that Murphy gives them is the best government they are fit for.

SOCIETY IS SAFE

(St. Louis Republic.) The Industrial Workers of the World are busy now among the striking hop pickers of California and already men have been killed upon both sides. Such things are to be expected wherever the I. W. W. appears, for their teaching is revolutionary. They believe in the redistribution of property by force, and their efforts are now directed to the creation of an army of discontent large enough to carry out that policy.

There are those who think they see in these men a prophecy of national woes. They are afraid that anarchy will supplant law. There is no question that the I. W. W. is a dangerous organization. It is possible that it will force the country to adopt radical changes in the immigration laws, as suggested by Congressman Johnson of Washington, for it is successful only with the foreign element, but the Republic can see no portent of national disaster in the movement.

These same men who now preach the righteousness of looting banks and railroads would rob each other upon slight provocation. The I. W. W. cannot make a permanent impression upon the mind of a normal man who understands American institutions. The movement carries the germs of its own destruction.

A HOWL FROM MESA.

(Mesa Free Press.) The system of taxation inaugurated by the state tax commission is one of the most absurd, ridiculous and dangerous taxing schemes ever promulgated in the United States, and proves conclusively how absurd it is to entrust the taxing of a great state to men who are not competent to transact the ordinary business affairs of life. The shriek of the little inconsequential commission to assess all property at its coal value has resulted in imposing an unfair burden upon the farmers of this valley, and now these taxiffs propose to increase its original assessment 25 per cent. The farmers and business men of Maricopa county have become weary of bearing unjust burdens of taxation and dealing with incompetent, irresponsible officials, and long for the day when relief will come from these burdens.

THAT PROUD MOMENT

How his bosom swells with pride,
How he sighs in deep relief,
How he feels a happy thrill
That is most beyond belief.
How he struts across the floor,
How he poses like a king,
How he looks with lofty air
Upon every living thing.
How he laughs and shakes in glee,
How he almost chokes with joy
When the nurse come down the hall
And she whispers: "It's a boy."

NOTICE!

All those interested in Tombstone Canyon Stars attend meeting, T. P. M. at Geo. Bell's Barber Shop, Brewery Gulch.

Marrying a Plain Man

"My land, Minervy!" cried Miss Emily. "Why didn't you let me know, so's I could have come an' held your bokay?" But you never was like other folks."

Minervy Grigsby—born an Acklen, married to a Biggers and then to a Crook, and only yesterday to Jeremiah Grigsby, so that her friends said she was determined to take a wedding journey through the alphabet—lifted her crisp skirts from the inch thick dust of the country road before she replied.

"Twa'n't no earthly use, Emly. I never was a hand to make a do-over marry'n'. It's just like anything else—soon's you get in the habit it just comes second nature. Besides these wa'n't no bokay."

"Still," sighed Miss Emily, "I always like to stand by my friends in tryin' moments. No flowers, you say?"

"Not 'less you count the tuberoses in Mr. Grigsby's buttonhole. But don't let that mislead you into thinkin' he's like the others. If you're goin' to get acquainted with him today you might as well know beforehand what to expect."

"Dear me!" exclaimed Miss Emily. "Tell me the worst."

"There ain't no worst, Emly; it's all best," beamed the bride of two days. "Jeremiah ain't no author like my first, an' he ain't no artist like my second. He's just a plain man. I'm that glad when I think about it, I'm right giddy. 'Happiness at last,' says I to myself, 'with just a nice, plain, disagreeable man!'"

Minervy Grigsby's triple plated matrimonial experience sat lightly on her, to judge from the amplexes of her figure and the unworried smoothness of her brow. The cheerful philosophy or philosophical cheerfulness that looked out from the world from her mild brown eyes proclaimed her unshaken faith in mankind.

"I thought 'twould a' been real nice to married a genius," ventured Miss Emily.

"A genius is a preuxpal ornament exclusive," announced the bride, emphatically. "He don't have no wearin' qualities. There's Mr. Biggers, as was always writin' litherchor, an' namin' himself 'Sidney Biggers the third.' I asked him if the other two was similar to him, an' when he says they was I told him I thought there'd been a plenty of that kind. No, Emly, I ain't been about bein' married to litherchor."

"An' Mr. Grigsby is different?"

"He's just as plain as this gold ring he engaged me with. I left him this mornin', 'a long's he said the sun was too hot to come to church, with the potatoes to scrape an' the corn to shuck an' a few other things to fix for dinner. But I ain't complainin' of the other husbands. I always feel about husbands same's I do about troubles, take 'em as they come."

"I never knew much about Mr. Crook. Painted for a livin', didn't he?"

"J. Marcus, he was, parthin' his name in the middle same's he did his hair. He painted, all right, but not for a livin'. No, Emly, I have a home an' a good farm, an' I've always supplied the livin'. I told J. Marcus he better give up paintin' an' take to somethin' else. But he said it wasn't his idea of a wife to interfere with a husband's rights, an' he wished I'd stay on the pedestal where he'd always placed woman. 'My land!' I says, 'We ain't got room up there. Men are so conceited they've scorned to clean off.' But here we are, 'most home."

Round the house the bride led the way to the kitchen—sniffing as if she expected the odor of cooking food to greet her nostrils. Miss Emily meekly followed in the wake of Minervy's white muslin wedding dress as she whisked her skirts from side to side with an air of assurance that she could now show a man who knew how to be a husband instead of a geologist.

But Minervy's assurance was short lived. As they rounded the corner of the house they caught sight of the lank figure of the bridegroom stretched full length under a tree near the kitchen door. Under his head was one of Minervy's freshly laundered sofa cushions. With his left hand he held between his teeth a jewsharp, while his lean right hand lazily twanged the tongue of the instrument with measured strokes as the soothing strains of "Beat for the Weary" floated out upon the air. Minervy's quick eye glanced through the window, where unscrapped potatoes and the unshucked corn lay on the kitchen table just as she had left them. With a slight stir, her ample figure from center to circumference she turned to Miss Emily.

"Well, of all the luck!" she said. "Now, here I've gone an' married a quackin'! Ain't husbands the strangest race of people?"—Chicago Daily News.

Resents Judge's Sarcasm.

An old lady, brought up as witness before a bench of magistrates in England, when asked to take off her bonnet, refused to do so, saying: "There's no law compelling a woman to take off her bonnet."

"O," said the judge, "you know the law, do you? Perhaps you would like to come up here and teach us?"

"No," thank you, sir," replied the lady, "there are old women enough here already."